

Announcements.

DAKIN CRUICKSHANK & COMPANY, LIMITED.

VICTORIA DISPENSARY, HONGKONG.

WHISKIES.

LIQUOR WHISKY (QUART BOTTLE)
This is one of the finest Whiskies ever imported into China. With Aged Water, or Hot Water and Sugar, it is simply delicious.—\$12 per case.

SCOTCH.

F.O.S.—A very fine Old Blended Whisky.—\$11 per case.

LOCHAB R.—A fine Old Scotch Whisky with 60% favour.—\$9 per dozen.

GLENMURRIE—A Pure Malt Whisky. Excellent value for the money.—\$7 per dozen.

GIN.

OLD TOM—A very fine Sweetened Gin, Bottled expressly for us.—\$5 per dozen.

KEY BRAND—In small White Glass Bottles. The very finest procurable.—\$8 per dozen.

CHARTREUSE, CURACAO, D.O.M., &c.

All previous quotations cancelled. The above prices are calculated for a 2/51 Dollar. Hongkong, 25th October, 1893.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.

WE INVITE ATTENTION TO OUR STOCKS

OF
CONFECTIONERY
AND
CHRISTMAS GOODS.

JORDAN ALMONDS, NOUGAT, BUTTER
SCOTCH, ASSORTED TOFFEES,
DRAGEES, PRALINES,
and a large selection
of
PURE CONFECTIONERY
from the leading Manufacturers.

CADBURY'S SPECIAL
CHOCOLATE CREMES.

PINE, APRICOT, CHERRY, LIME, GUAVA,
and other
FRUIT JELLIES
in great variety.

TOM SMITH'S
CHRISTMAS CRACKERS.

COLOURED OPALS
MOUNTED IN FLUSH,
representing favourite subjects.

A Large Assortment of
ENGLISH AND JAPANESE CHRISTMAS
CARDS,
of handsome and artistic designs, suitable to all
tastes and at moderate prices.

A. S. WATSON & Co., LIMITED,
The Hongkong Dispensary.
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.
Hongkong, 31st November, 1893.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1893.

THE FUTURE OF NORTH
BORNEO.

The temporary decline of prosperity in British North Borneo and the loss of hundreds of thousands of dollars in tobacco and general planting enterprises there in recent years have led numbers of thoughtful shareholders to study the problem of Borneo's possible future as a revenue producing colony. That in bygone years it has proved a disastrous field of speculation to large numbers of Hongkong investors cannot be denied, and the out-turn, taken as a whole, has been decidedly disappointing. Some ten years ago it was anticipated, and with more or less reason, too, that the throwing open of North Borneo by the Chartered Company would result, in a very few years, in considerable benefits to Hongkong by virtue of the industries which were to be developed. Hongkong provided the sinews of war and in return was to participate in the benefits of barter; piece-goods, provisions etc. were to be exchanged for coffee, pepper, hemp, tobacco and timber, but, so far, dismal failure has been the lot of investors generally. True, the steamer *Mennon* has been kept regularly on the line and brought good cargoes of timber and rattan once or twice monthly; but there is never very much for her to take back, and it was never anticipated that the *Mennon* would be the only steamer to keep up communication with our southern neighbour for fully ten years. Facts, however, are hard to get over, and the presence of this pioneer steamer in port at the present time, discharging a cargo of Borneo timber, while no other

steamer has ever been on the berth from Hongkong (with the exception of one or two Australian liners that have called in at Sandakan to load samples of timber for the Colonies) places any cavilling on the subject without the pale of reasonable or profitable discussion. With Singapore, even, communication has never been on a permanent basis. How it is that matters have turned out so unfavourably would be a very long story. The facts are before the world. A large and fertile country, practically void of population, and yet one in which hundreds of thousands of dollars have been invested, is to-day almost as much a *terra incognita*, as far as Chinese and European merchants are concerned, as are the wilds of "Darkest Africa." British North Borneo is, indeed, a unique spectacle; a fertile region, governed by an influential British Chartered Company, and yet virtually without labourers to develop its reputed resources. The Company's £12 paid shares are quoted at £3—and why?

The mere fact of North Borneo having up to the present time proved anything but an El Dorado for investors is not, if we can take current reports of the island's resources as being fairly accurate, proof that it is useless to endeavour to turn it into a profitable colony. Far from it; the country is fertile, rain plentiful, rivers numerous and the climate not half so unhealthy as are many parts of India and China where hundreds of Europeans have lived for years. The secret of a good many of the failures may, we take it, be laid at the door of mismanagement, indiscretion and almost childlike lack of judgment. If North Borneo were the hopelessly barren waste, which many would have us believe, it is likely that Rajah Brooke of Sarawak, who knows more about the capabilities of the country than any one else, in all probability, would be devising ways and means to obtain the virtual sovereignty of the country? Yet it is generally understood that he has for some time past been aiming in influential quarters for this end. No doubt the Rajah is in a better position to command success than are his British neighbours, for he could let loose over the country thousands of his own people, the hardy Dyaks, who are adepts in agriculture and who would in a very few years have vast tracts of land under pepper, tobacco, coffee, hemp, sugar and other highly profitable tropical crops, to the benefit of their ruler and all in friendly relations with him. They have shown what they can do in Sarawak, and North Borneo is infinitely more suitable.

Some of the London papers have lately devoted considerable attention to Bornean affairs and pertinently ask why it is that neither Manila hemp nor sugar have hitherto been given a fair trial in the Chartered Company's territory? And it is asserted that either one of these products would, if cultivated on a large scale, have secured the future of the country long ago. But vast sums were sunk in tobacco at the first, and public confidence has not yet quite recovered from the rude shock that followed the investments of four years ago. But problematical as might be the success of hemp and sugar growers, of one thing there should be little doubt, and it is that had say a million or two of coconut trees been planted in the colony during the past decade the revenue from the product of these trees would now yield handsome returns—the export of copra alone would prove highly profitable, not only to exporters but to shipowners. Tobacco, sugar, and gambler planters would, it is also very reasonably suggested, be able to do well in North Borneo if they would give the country a fair trial, and if the Government offered more liberal inducements for the building up of private enterprises. The importance of bringing North Borneo into direct communication with the home markets cannot, we think, be over-estimated, and any scheme tending in this direction should meet with the earnest and prompt consideration of all who have the welfare of Borneo at heart.

Schemes of various kinds are now being devised for the improvement or resuscitation of North Borneo's commerce and it is whispered in one quarter at all events that as the Quomote is a river upon the banks of which the Dyaks have expressed a desire to settle, arrangements should at once be made with Rajah Brooke to have the valley peopled with his subjects; the conditions being that the Rajah should have the control of the land providing at least two thousand Dyak families are settled there within twelve months of the signing of the deed of concession, while the products exported from and imported into the region should pay the usual Customs duties. It is only too evident that some arrangement of this kind must be come to with Rajah Brooke, for at present he discourages the emigration of Dyaks from his territory and has forbidden Dyak women to enter the territory of the Chartered Company.

In view of the deplorable stagnation of trade and the vast sums already sunk in the country, no stone should be left unturned to bring about an improvement, and if suitable arrangements can be made with the Rajah to take over a portion of the country, every effort ought to be made to attain that end. A "dog-in-the-manger" policy has proved disastrous on many occasions in international affairs, and there is no reason to suppose that it will meet with better success in North Borneo than anywhere else. It is abundantly manifest that the Chartered Company can do next to nothing with its territory; and to hold on to it and ignore the pressing need of a hardy agricultural population to develop the resources of the country would be sheer folly. Life is a series of compromises, and it is beyond question that some mutually beneficial arrangements could be come to with the Rajah at the present time. The Dyaks, whose land is mainly rocky and yields but a meagre return

to the tillers of the soil, need good land; North Borneo needs labourers; the British public desire Borneo to become an important factor in Eastern commerce, and all that is now lacking is a change of front on the part of the Directors of the Chartered Company in order that an enterprise, launched with a great flourish of trumpets a few short years ago, shall be saved from becoming a mill-stone round the necks of its promoters and the laughingstock of our neighbours in all parts of the Far East. Half a loaf is better than none at all, and the Directors of the Chartered Company should see to it that their shareholders and others deeply interested in the welfare of Borneo are not deprived, by reason of optimistic conservatism or shortsighted obstinacy, of having even a portion of the loaf they long ago bargained for.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The takings of the Fair Mutual at the recent Race Meeting at Shanghai amounted to \$47,055.

The P. M. S. Co.'s steamer *City of Peking*, with mails, &c., left San Francisco for this port, via Yokohama, on the 9th inst.

We are glad to hear that Capt. Goggin, having recovered from his recent indisposition, has resumed command of the *Powder*.

An extraordinary meeting of "Charbonnages" shareholders is convened for the 2nd proximo, as per advertisement in another column.

A REGULAR meeting of St. John's Lodge, No. 618, S.C., will be held in Freemasons' Hall, Zealand Street, this evening, at 8.30 for 9 o'clock precisely. Visiting brethren are cordially invited.

The mystery of Dawson's whisky has at last been solved—and a pleasant solution it proved too. Messrs. Allison and Co., of 64, Queen's Road Central, are the agents, and will be seen by an advertisement which appears in another column of this issue.

LOCAL storekeepers are busy just now opening new stocks for the approaching Christmas and New Year festive season. Amongst them Messrs. Ruttonjee, of 11, Dalmeida Street, are not the least conspicuous, having just placed on view a choice "line" of Christmas cards, *Novelty*, crackers and toys, all of the latest European style and make.

LOHNGUOLA, as is well known, has picked up some of the accomplishments of our higher education. He can write letters—very polite, but pointed—and according to Sir Henry Loch, he is not above using "the big D." When the other week he declined his usual monthly grant of 100 sovereigns from the Chartered Company, he avowed it as "—bbed money."

At the Magistrate's Court, before Mr. Hastings, the three Chinese, charged with being concerned in an attempt to get \$1,100 out of the H. & S. Bank by means of a forged or altered bill of exchange, were brought up on remand and at the request of the police were further remanded until Friday, November 17th, at 11 a.m., and Mr. H. L. Denys, who appeared for the defence, said he believed that when the case comes up again the Crown will ask leave to withdraw, for want of evidence.

At a regular meeting of Ararat Lodge of Royal Ark Mariners, held last evening, Wor. Bro. J. Bryant was installed into the chair of Worshipful Commander N. by Worshipful Commander A. O'D. Gourd. Worshipful Commander Bryant then invested the Officers as follows:

Wor. Bro. W. C. H. Hastings, Treasurer, P. R. Simmonds, J. R. Grimble, F. Howell, S. D. Spafford, C. H. Palmer, C. H. Palmer, S. K. Kitchin, J. C. L. Rauch.

The Japan *Gazette* is of the opinion that the announcement that Japan is contemplating a gold standard, if not an actual gold currency, is of vital importance to all merchants in the East. Should she accomplish this and succeed in making her Bank notes relatively as good as the Bank of England paper, she will achieve a performance of far greater value to the world than the Treaty, or the ratifying of the Treaty to Europe. It would place her financially on a level with European countries. It will be a work, however, of no small cost. A gold loan would be imperative. But in the absence of any indebtedness worthy of the name, and with such ever-increasing resources as her various industries are proving, a loan should not be a matter of much difficulty. That it would simplify mercantile transactions immensely even metallists would allow, since it would give a stability to prices hitherto unknown. The *Gazette* further says that Japan is preparing for the worst. Such a financial revolution cannot be wrought except at a very heavy expenditure. It is probable that the accruing advantages would compensate for the outlay, but that is a question time alone could solve.

COMMENTING on the Oplum Commission, now in India, the *Standard* remarks: "Among the things that have been adopted on Indian Government lines is the opium traffic in its worst form, that of 'arming' out the licenses to private individuals, who by the exceedingly heavy prices they pay are forced to push the trade in every direction to recoup themselves. The most aggravated form of this system was seen in Burma, where at Akyah the great firm of licensees, who held the 'farm' supplied, was computed by a local Burmese gentleman, a thousand shops. It is also seen in the Straits Settlements, where the immensely wealthy 'farmers,' or licensees, supplies 481 shops with Indian Government Oplum in the town of Singapore alone. The same system prevails in Hongkong, where the 'farm' rolls in wealth obtained from the Indian Government opium sold in about a thousand shops. According to Sir Edmond Grou, the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, exactly the same system prevails under the British North Borneo Company as at Hongkong and Singapore. Under this system the value of the opium imported into the colony went up from 19000 dollars in 1885 to 25,000 dollars in 1888, an increase of 30% per cent. in three years. At the end of 1888 Lord Salisbury joined the directors. From 1889 to 1891 the import of opium has gone up another 134 per cent.—to 65,000 dollars in 1891. The profits accruing to the North Borneo Company are probably in excess of these figures. At Akyah, under the same system, the Indian Government netted over 150 per cent profit on the import value of the drug. A large proportion of the revenues of the colonies of Singapore and Hongkong, on the same system, are secured from the profits made in excess of the local farm value of the drug. As a matter of fact the local farm maintains forty shops only, not 1,000 as stated in the financial organ."

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Japan* left Singapore at 5 p.m. yesterday, for this port.

The *Star Free Press* is threatened with two more libel actions. The plaintiffs in both cases, if they ever come off, will be Chinese nobles.

We have to acknowledge the receipt of a very useful calendar for 1894 sent us by Messrs. W. R. Loxley & Co., agents for the Netherlands Fire Insurance Co.

The Mivon steam-launch *Day Spring* will call alongside vessels holding code pennant C, between 9 and 10.30 a.m. on Sunday, to convey men ashore to the 11 o'clock service, returning about 12.30 p.m.

Mr. PAVEN's interesting entertainment, advertised in another column, will be introduced to the public on Wednesday next in the City Hall, and as many of his feats are reported to be really extraordinary, the "show" should meet with a large amount of patronage.

In the police court this morning, one old Chinese woman charged with assaulting another Plaintiff—Her husband borrowed \$2 of me some years ago, and now he is dead, and when I ask her to pay she abuses me!

Defendant—She is half mad, and goes down on her knees and prays to me as if I were a god, which is sure to bring bad luck!

Plaintiff—As when I kneel, she pours dirty water all over me!

Bound over to keep the peace.

A LARGE seizure of opium was made on board the *Falkland* yesterday by Police Sergeant Ford, on information given by Mr. Logan, late preventive officer in the employ of the H.K.C. and Mr. Steamboat Company. A petty mandarin, named Wong Fu Sang, appointed assistant magistrate in one of the districts of Kowloon, came down from Shanghai by the *Falkland* with his servant and went on board the *Falkland* yesterday, bound over-river. On search being made among his boxes, 355 taels of raw opium and 100 taels of prepared opium were found. Both the mandarin and his servant were brought up in the police court this morning, under the usual charges; the servant was discharged as probably not responsible, but his Excellency was booked for three months' hard labour, in default of paying \$500 fine.

THE *Yokohama* states that a telegram has been received in Tokyo from Jinsen, Korea, to the effect that the attitude of the Korean Government in connection with the prohibition of the export of rice has been changed, and that it is likely the step will not be put into operation. The *Yokohama* reproduces from a vernacular paper a telegram from Seoul to the effect that negotiations between the Korean Government and Mr. Otori, Japanese Representative, in connection with the prohibition of the export of rice from Korea have concluded. But the Korean Foreign Minister, at the request of the Japanese Minister, will petition the King to allow the export of rice from Jinsen. Imported rice passing through the ports of Jinsen and Gensan will be free from duty.

It is suggested that the City Hall should be engaged for the purpose of reproducing Spohr's "Last Judgment" after the return of Governor and Lady Robinson from Shanghai, as the ladies and gentlemen who exhibited in the Cathedral the other day felt disappointed at Sir William having escaped hearing them. Besides, there is a position to years for the applause of the City Hall (which is forbidden in the Cathedral) and also to place the latter place for the fact that the vocal parts of the oratorio were too weak for the instrumental. Moreover, many of those who assisted have expressed dissatisfaction at the extremely ungracious way in which the Press after freely advertising and booming the show for weeks past, was blantly ignored and left to fall for itself on the day of the performance. Now, therefore, it is proposed to challenge public criticism in the customary manner, and we shall await the result with interest.

Thus the N. C. *Daily News* of the 6th inst. in a village about a mile north-east of the Hongkong boundary line, two brothers while disputing last week over some family property left by their father, came to blows, in the midst of which the younger brother accidentally stabbed the elder in the abdomen. The younger brother tried to conceal the crime by offering to his widowed sister-in-law the share of the property to support her during her widowhood; but the elders of the clan wished to deal out the "farm law" on the fratricide, which means that he should be nailed upon the coffin-lid of his dead brother, and left to die by exposure in the fields. On the other hand the *Shiao* and village patriarch consider it their duty to report to the magistrate that a murder has been committed, and the law to take its course, which means that the sentence of death by the "Lingering and Shameful Process" will be conferred on the fratricide. Up to the time of writing this paragraph, however, no decision has been arrived at as to what should be done with the murderer.

A FIRE broke out early this morning at 115 Praya West, formerly the Marine Hotel, opposite the P. & O. Wharf. The alarm-bell rang a few minutes after four o'clock, and the Brigade at once turned out in full force. The fire started in a room on the ground floor, a chandelier's lamp, where one of the employees slipped and fell with a lamp in his hand. The flames quickly spread to the adjoining houses, aided by a stiff north-east breeze, and by the time the firemen arrived there was no chance of doing anything except by going into the lane at the back, to prevent the fire spreading further in that direction. Under Mr. Wodehouse, Superintendent, and Mr. Matheson, assistant superintendent, the men worked hard for over two hours, and at last got the conflagration under control. By that time, however, three houses, 115, 116, and 117, were completely gutted, and the next storey, which was badly damaged in the upper part, was a child's play. The chandelier's lamp did not go to the hospital. The chandelier's stock was insured only on Tuesday last, for \$2,500, with the Meiji Company (G. R. Stevens & Co. agents); but no estimate of the actual loss suffered has, we believe, been made as yet. The next shop was occupied by a poultry-dealer, who managed to save the majority of his property; but the third shop was full of rice, which was totally destroyed, involving a probable loss of some \$10,000, of which only \$5,000 is said to be covered by insurance with Chinese offices. The four houses, whose upper storeys were occupied as family residences, were insured with Messrs. Shawan and Co., for \$1,500 each. An inquiry will be held as soon as possible, and meantime the premises are under police surveillance.

An item of "Court Gossip" from a Bangkok paper—A slave in the service of a nobleman here gave birth to three boys on the 16th inst. They are all flourishing.

According to a memorial sent in by T'ao Mub, Governor of Chinese Turkestan, a great earthquake visited the city of K'ucha, south of the Celestial Mountains, on the 6th of August last, causing immense destruction to the suburbs of the city. No less than 2,500 houses were destroyed, nearly thirty women and children killed, and over two hundred cattle buried in the ruins. Three-fourths of the crops north-east of the city were completely destroyed.

On the 8th inst., a Chinese quarryman at Fo Pang, British Kowloon, was killed through the old trick of trying to drill out an unexploded charge of dynamite in the rock. Of course, his fellow-workmen denied that he was doing so; nobody knows why, but they always deny it, saying that the charge suddenly went off of its own accord, or of spontaneous combustion, or for some mysterious cause connected with *Yang-shi*. The result was unmistakable, however; the coals went up, and after prospecting around the moon for a few minutes he returned in small sections. The fragments were shovelled up and put in a basket, but his right arm and the top of his head are still missing. Axioms to avoid trouble, his friends applied to the police for a burial order, which was duly issued on their information, that the man had died of fever; and so they buried him, however, the body was examined for examination. The sorrowing relative who made the incorrect report of death has disappeared.

At the Magistrate's Court, before Mr. W. C. H. Hastings, James Henry Logan appeared in answer to a summons taken out by Lam Yik and another for distraint and execution of the judgment of the Court of Appeal ordering him to pay costs in a recent case. Mr. H. L. Denys appeared for the appellants, and the respondent appeared in person.

Mr. Denys stated that when the case was before the Court on a previous occasion Mr. V. H. Deacon had appeared for the Steamboat Company, and it was at his request that the Court ordered the forfeiture of the opium as to which the case had been appealed. The case was fixed for noon to-day, but was now called on at eleven; Mr. Denys happened to be in court for another case, but was prepared to go on with this one, though he did not know whether the Steamboat Company's solicitor wished to appear. He certainly seemed to be a person interested in the case.

His Worship:—Do you know whether Mr. Deacon will be here to-day?

Mr. Denys:—No, your Worship.

Mr. Denys:—When the case was first before the Court, Mr. Deacon appeared on behalf of the Company and represented to your Worship that it was necessary that the opium should be forfeited; and I cannot attempt now to take over their responsibility for Mr. Logan and say he was not acting in their behalf. However, as they have done so, I must ask your Worship to enforce the distress in the way provided by the Ordinance. The appellants after conviction had to pay their money into Court before they could appeal, and if they had not claimed and taken at once by the Steamboat Company's solicitor.

His Worship:—What is the amount of the costs that you claim?

Mr. Denys:—The original amount was \$240; the sale of Logan's household goods under distress realised \$37 and the balance of \$203 is still due.

His Worship:—Are you or your employers prepared to pay that?

Mr. Logan:—I have nothing whatever to do with the Steamboat Company now; I am out of their employment altogether, and they are in no way indebted to me or under any obligation as to this case. I have no money to pay the amount; my goods have been sold under distress, and I am entirely in your Worship's hands.

His Worship:—Then I must proceed in accordance with the law. The sentence of the Court is that you be imprisoned for three days.

Mr. Denys:—I submit that three days are not enough.

His Worship:—Next case!

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At the Magistrate's Court, before Mr. W. C. H. Hastings, James Henry Logan appeared in answer to a summons taken out by Lam Yik and another for distraint and execution of the judgment of the Court of Appeal ordering him to pay costs in a recent case. Mr. H. L. Denys appeared for the appellants, and the respondent appeared in person.

Mr. Denys stated that when the case was before the Court on a previous occasion Mr. V. H. Deacon had appeared for the Steamboat Company, and it was at his request that the Court ordered the forfeiture of the opium as to which the case had been appealed. The case was fixed for noon to-day, but was now called on at eleven; Mr. Denys happened to be in court for another case, but was prepared to go on with this one, though he did not know whether the Steamboat Company's solicitor wished to appear. He certainly seemed to be a person interested in the case.

His Worship:—Do you know whether Mr. Deacon will be here to-day?

Mr. Denys:—No, your Worship.

Mr. Denys:—When the case was first before the Court, Mr. Deacon appeared on behalf of the Company and represented to your Worship that it was necessary that the opium should be forfeited; and I cannot attempt now to take over their responsibility for Mr. Logan and say he was not acting in their behalf. However, as they have done so, I must ask your Worship to enforce the distress in the way provided by the Ordinance. The appellants after conviction had to pay their money into Court before they could appeal, and if they had not claimed and taken at once by the Steamboat Company's solicitor.

His Worship:—

Mr. Jock's gr. Daydream, 1st. 2lb. 10.00
Mr. Williamson 1
Dead heat.

Daydream held the lead to the Monument where the favourite on even terms with him. They raced home together, stride for stride, the Judge being unable to separate them as they passed his box.

Parl Mutual—Boldheart 28; Daydream 17—Total 45=52.5.

THE RUN-OUT.

Mr. Buxey's gr. Boldheart, 1st. 2lb. 10.00
Mr. Macgregor 1

Mr. Jock's gr. Daydream, 1st. 2lb. 10.00
Mr. Williamson 0

On the run-out after the fourth race Boldheart won easily.

Parl Mutual—Boldheart 45; Daydream 22—Total 67=33.5.

THE "HILLOS" CUP; value, £100; presented for griffins that have run at this meeting and not won a race; placed ponies 5lb. extra; weight for inches as per scale; winners on the fourth day excluded; entrance, \$5; to go to the second pony. Three-quarters of a mile.

Mr. John Peel's gr. Markman, 1st. 9lb. 10.00
Mr. Reynolds 1

Mr. Graham's blk. roan Melbourne, 1st. 9lb. 10.00
Mr. Midwood 2

Mr. Empy's blk. Tremont, 1st. 12lb. 10.00
Mr. C. R. Burkill 3

Mr. Mustard's gr. Sovereign, 1st. 13lb. 10.00
Mr. Machado 0

Mr. John Gilpin's gr. Silver Spray, 1st. 11lb. 10.00
Mr. Crawford 0

Mr. Jossier's gr. Scallywag, 1st. 9lb. 10.00
Mr. F. A. Sampson 0

Mr. Graham's gr. Sydney, 1st. 11lb. 10.00
Mr. H. Sampson 0

Markman got off with the lead, closely followed by Melbourne and Sovereign to the Monument, where Melbourne improved his position, only to fall back when the bushes were reached, where Tremont got into third place. Racing home, Markman drew away and was easily by half a dozen lengths a good third. Sydney was fourth and Silver Spray last. Time, 1min. 35secs.

Parl Mutual—Melbourne 30; Markman 24; Tremont 12; Sovereign 12; Scallywag 10; Silver Spray 9; Sydney 8—Total 226=51.30.

THE "B" CUP; value, £100; presented for all Ponies that have run at this Meeting and not won a race; weight for inches as per scale; placed ponies 5lb. extra; winners on the fourth day excluded; entrance, \$5; to go to the second pony. One mile and a quarter.

Mr. John Peel's gr. Talism, 1st. 11lb. 10.00
Mr. Reynolds 1

Mr. Fernando's pie. Buccaneer, 1st. 11lb. 10.00
Mr. Midwood 2

Only two owners sent out representatives for this race. When the flag fell Talism took the lead but Buccaneer soon got on even terms with him, and they raced to company to the Corner, where Talism drew away and won with ease by several lengths. Time 2mins. 47secs.

Parl Mutual—Talism 73; Buccaneer 37—Total 110=55.0.

THE "SANS PAREIL" CUP; value, £100; presented for griffins of this year that have run at this Meeting and never won a race; Unplaced autumn griffins allowed 7lb. weight for inches as per scale; winners on the fourth day excluded; entrance, \$5; to go to the second pony. One mile and a half.

Mr. Buxey's wh. Flashlight, 1st. 11lb. 10.00
Mr. F. A. Sampson 1

Mr. Dennis's bay Raceland (late Whispur), 1st. 11lb. 10.00
Mr. R. B. Burkill 1

Mr. Toog's gr. Volga, 1st. 12lb. 10.00
Mr. Midwood 1

Mr. John Peel's gr. Noreman, 1st. 11lb. 10.00
Mr. Reynolds 1

Mr. Gustav's gr. Treu, 1st. 11lb. 10.00
Mr. Machado 0

Mr. Jossier's gr. Scallywag, 1st. 11lb. 10.00
Mr. H. Sampson 0

Dead heat.

Scallywag was the first to show in front with Flashlight second, and Noreman third. No particular change occurred until they went by the Grand Stand for the second time, when Flashlight was leading, with Scallywag and Noreman next, and Volga last. Just after the Loong pit was passed Noreman took second position, while Scallywag was last. At the Corner Flashlight was well in front, Raceland and Noreman being his nearest competitors. Flashlight led by several lengths at the Monument. As they entered the straight Noreman ran into second place, but gave way almost immediately to Volga and Raceland. Flashlight held the lead and won by several lengths a dead heat for second place. Noreman was fourth and Scallywag last. Time 3 mins. 20 secs.

Parl Mutual—Flashlight 83; Noreman 72; Volga 30; Raceland 21; Treu 13; Scallywag 9—Total 248=120.0.

THE MAPOO'S RACE—For ponies that have run at this Meeting; winners at this Meeting excluded; weight, 9lb.; entrance, \$5; one round; Native riders in racing colours; the stakes to be handed to the riders as follows: The winner, 5/8ths; second rider, 2/8ths; third rider, 1/8th.

Mr. John Peel's gr. Talism, 1st. 9lb. 10.00
Mr. Reynolds 1

Mr. Buxey's gr. Islander, 1st. 8lb. 10.00
Mr. Leon 2

Mr. Redfern's gr. Snuggler, 1st. 9lb. 10.00
Mr. Fish 3

Mr. Graham's blk. roan Melbourne, 1st. 9lb. 10.00
Mr. A. Long 0

Mr. Ring's gr. Omar, 1st. 7lb. 10.00
Mr. Diamond 0

Mr. Uo's ch. An Revolt, 1st. 7lb. 10.00
Mr. Punch 0

Mr. Ring's gr. Starveling, 1st. 7lb. 10.00
Mr. Chow 0

Talim took the lead at the start and retaining it to the end won by half a length; a good third. An Revolt was fourth, Omar fifth and Melbourne last. Time 2mins. 38secs.

Parl Mutual—Snuggler 63; Talim 41; An Revolt 41; Starveling 21; Islander 9; Melbourne 6; Omar 3—Total 184=59.0.

THE BIG SWISS CUP; value, £100; presented for all ponies that have run at this meeting and not been placed; weight for inches as per scale; winners on fourth day excluded; entrance \$5; to go to the second pony. Two miles.

Mr. Kauck's gr. Shawnee, 1st. 11lb. 10.00
Mr. C. R. Burkill 1

Mr. Chouffier's gr. Correct, 1st. 12lb. 10.00
Mr. Machado 3

Mr. Suss's gr. Falstaff, 1st. 12lb. 10.00
Mr. Reynolds 1

Mr. John Gilpin's gr. Kettledrum, 1st. 11lb. 10.00
Mr. Crawford 0

Mr. Dennis's bay Raceland, late Whispur, 1st. 11lb. 10.00
Mr. Midwood 0

Mr. Graham's gr. Sydney, 1st. 11lb. 10.00
Mr. H. Sampson 0

Kettledrum got off with the lead, closely followed by Raceland, and these two made the greater part of the running together. Passing the Corner for the last time, however, the others began to close up, and Shawnee coming up on the outside at the Monument was leading as they came into the straight, and eventually won a good race by a length; a good third. Sydney was last. Time 4 mins. 35 secs.

Parl Mutual—Correct 105; Kettledrum 47; Falstaff 45; Raceland 44; Shawnee 20; Sydney 7—Total 269=134.5.

THE CLEVELAND STEEPCHASE; for all China Ponies, without regard to ownership; winners of a steepchase or a paper hunt excluded; native riders in racing colours; each weight

entrance, \$5; first rider, 5/8ths; second, 2/8ths; third, 1/8th. Once round.

Mr. Melchers's Geheimnis, 1st. 10lb. 10.00
Mr. Bullard's Rufford, 1st. 10lb. 10.00

Mr. Seagull, 1st. 10lb. 10.00
Mr. Jock's Daydream, 1st. 10lb. 10.00

Mr. Treban's Brigand, 1st. 10lb. 10.00
Mr. Kalfos 0

This was a very one-sided affair. Geheimnis being the only pony to finish without mishap, the other ponies either refusing or throwing their riders before half the distance was covered.

Parl Mutual—Geheimnis 55; Seagull 31; Brigand 24; Rufford 19; Daydream 10—Total 142=71.0.

THE MAPOO'S CHAMPION RACE; for China Ponies, the property of members of the Shanghai Race Club; weight, 9lb.; entrance, \$5. Once round; native riders in racing colours; the stakes to be handed to the riders as follows: The winner, 5/8ths; second rider, 2/8ths; third rider, 1/8th.

Mr. Jossier's gr. Flashlight, 1st. 9lb. 10.00
Mr. Leon 2

Mr. Treban's br. Beeching, 1st. 7lb. 10.00
Mr. Punch 3

Mr. Ring's ch. Brennus, 1st. 7lb. 10.00
Mr. Kalfos 0

Mr. Ring's br. Gideon, 1st. 7lb. 10.00
Mr. Diamond 0

Mr. Uo's gr. Sang-hold, 1st. 7lb. 10.00
Mr. A-chong 0

After some little delay Beeching got off with the lead, closely followed by Flashlight, the worst of the start. Half way along the back straight, however, the last named was well in with the front division, and turning the Corner he and Flashlight were racing together ahead. Just after the Monument was passed the favourite made a rush to the front, and increasing his lead, won with comparative ease by about six lengths; a good third. Time 2mins. 35secs.

Parl Mutual—Flashlight 37; Brennus 31; Gideon 24; Sang-hold 19; Flashlight 10—Total 121=60.5.

THE SAILOR'S RACE; for all men-of-war's men. Catch weights. No entrance fee; five prizes. Once round.

The usual race for men-of-war's men concluded the day's sport, and was provocative of the customary amount of amusement, and, unfortunately, a rather nasty accident. A blue-jacket named Sallotte, of the Caroline, was first, Patterson, of the Monocacy, second, and Nakamura, of the Tsukushi-kon, third.—N. C. Daily News.

THE LATE FLOODS IN JAPAN.

Japanese exchanges just to hand contain additional particulars of the havoc wrought by the heavy rains which visited the country last month. The Meiji Nichi summarizes the fatalities and damages as follows:—In Okayama 142 persons perished, 100 are missing. 80 km and 9 other minor breaches of embankments were made, about 1,346 houses were washed away or ruined, 4 bridges collapsed, several herds of cattle were injured or killed outright, 35 houses were submerged, and about 7,000 persons are being fed by the local governments. Tottori reports 142 persons killed or wounded, 42 missing; 6,410 km of embankment destroyed, 472 houses washed away. 62 km of land destroyed. Innumerable cattle killed, 735 km of land in ruins, and numbers of houses submerged; 5,000 persons are being fed at the public expense. At Oita 153 persons received severe wounds, 42 are missing, embankments broke in 15 places and 230 km are destroyed; about 978 houses were washed away, and the bridges are nearly all gone, nearly all the roads are in ruins, about 4,500 houses are submerged, farms are ruined, 44 vessels were wrecked, and one harbour destroyed; 2,294 persons are receiving government aid. Ehime lost 66 persons and several are missing; many embankments collapsed, 792 houses were ruined; about 700 cho of farmland was devastated and 175 boats were wrecked. Two hundred and seventy-eight km of embankment fell in Tokushima and breaches were made in 19 other places, 10 houses and 1 bridge were washed away, and about 300 persons were killed or injured in Hyogo Prefecture; the embankments that collapsed were innumerable as were also the ruined roads and submerged houses; landslips were experienced in two villages; four boats were wrecked. In Hiroshima two persons were killed, embankments collapsed in three places, about 87 houses were ruined, 35 km of roads were damaged about 500 houses were submerged, 2 landslips occurred, some a cho of farmland was flooded and 20 wrecks occurred. Kagawa reports several deaths and several ships wrecked. Nigata 4 killed and 25 boats wrecked. Innumerable houses were washed away in Fukuoka and many boats destroyed. In Tochigi one person was killed, 20 km of embankment collapsed, five bridges were washed away, and 60 km of roadway left in ruins. Kochi lost 8 persons, many embankments were destroyed and several houses submerged. Seven hundred and twenty-eight km of embankment broke away in Tokushima, while 195 houses and 34 bridges were ruined. Shikano reports innumerable roads, bridges, and embankments ruined together with about 50 houses while the extent of farmland and the wreckage of fishing boats is unknown; 3,600 persons have obtained temporary relief. About 170 persons are missing in Saga, many houses are destroyed and 14 boats wrecked. In Kumamoto 30 persons were killed or wounded, 203 are missing, 2 houses were washed away, and 194 boats wrecked. One hundred and thirty-eight km of embankments collapsed, one bridge was destroyed and 44 km of farmland devastated in Shiga. In Yamaguchi 3 or 4 persons were killed and 8 houses washed away.

HANKOW.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

October 31st.

Since my last I have been waiting for some further progress to report before resuming the story of the Senge case, but as yet there has been none, so I wait no longer. On our return from Hanchow, we sent, through Consul Thyen, a petition to the authorities to bail out "Nine Eggs" and the two Ho's whom they had in gaol as witnesses, undertaking to produce them when and where required. We thought it very probable they would allow us to do this, as according to native law and custom it was a perfectly legitimate proceeding, and the men in question could not be of much further use to the authorities. They could hardly make them wear to new depositions now that their old ones are public property. As a matter of policy this was not a wise step to take, for the longer they kept these poor innocent creatures imprisoned, and the more they tormented them, the more glaringly unjust would they prove their actions to be. Further, they might make use of them again in the construction of a fresh explanation of the Ho's, and it would be only necessary to place the new story alongside the old in order to discredit both. There was the further difficulty that, once they came under our control, the native authorities would assert we had bribed them, should they come forward and speak the truth at any further enquiry. Policy counselled leaving them alone, but humanity required that by any possible means they should be got out of gaol, and sent to the hospital without delay. The authorities here, some time to consider our petition, and then we were informed that they

could not permit these men to be bailed out, as they were required to give evidence in a new trial which Li Tsoi had been commissioned to conduct.

It seems the Hanchow prefect thought he had done the right thing in treating us civilly, and showing us the prisoners, so he sent up a complacent report of the affair to the Viceroy. His Excellency, however, was of the contrary opinion, for he affirmed to the report a pithy note to the effect that one prefect and two district magistrates had grossly mismanaged their business. A few days later the said prefect and two district magistrates were notified that each was fined three months' pay, and that they would further await the will of the proper Board.

There is no mistake but our Grim Old Man is clever. He knew all about the savage proceedings of Li Tsoi in Hanchow, but had not a word of fault to find. He quietly received the outrageous depositions got up by the Macheng magistrate and his colleagues, and simply suggested a few alterations by way of improvement. No sooner, however, were they found guilty of the crime of treating foreigners in a friendly fashion than they are reprimanded at once. Thus H.E. contrives to score right and left with the same shot. Should there be any question raised as to why he condoned the unjust proceedings of his magistrates in the Senge case, he can point to this as a proof that he did nothing of the kind. On the other hand, should any magistrate be in doubt as to how foreigners ought to be treated, he will be warned by this that he is to be on the side of friendliness. It seems Li Tsoi still holds a commission to take in hand the case, but he is in no hurry to begin. All concerned seem to be waiting to do something.—N. C. Daily News.

SHAOHSING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Shaohsing, November 1st 1893.

The great trade in tin-foil for idolatrous purposes is anything but dead, or even decaying. The two chief branches of the trade are as lively and industrious as ever; and, alas! they are still sworn enemies. Foreigners talk about trades unions and strikes in Europe and America, and their stringent rules and regulations, and severe and tyrannous penalties imposed by strikers on those who dare to take up work which they themselves have laid down, but they should come to China and investigate the principles and practices of some large trades in this land, and they will be astonished at the stringency of their rules, and perhaps admire the thousand-and-one safeguards with which they bulwark their trade privileges. The kind advocacy of the previous magistrate (of the Shan-yin district) of the cause of the poor fixers or rubbers of this tin-foil trade, the late prefect of Shaohsing, is a people, been abused. When Li-yue permitted them to present their petitions at the doors of the yamen, or on the public parade ground, en masse, with sticks of burning incense in their hands, and sticks of burning incense in their hands, the consequence is, this mode of presenting petitions has now become such a nuisance to the Prefect and the two chief district magistrates, that after repeated official notices, they have felt compelled to issue a joint proclamation, laying down the law and its penalties, such to the surprise, but owing to the suppression of the practice of kneeling with burning incense in hand, and in large numbers thus praying for a patient hearing of their case. It appears that these men have been of late collecting so many hundred cash from each family of the fixers for the purpose of paying for law suits. The official report says:—"There are seven thousand such families in the city of Shaohsing, and according to the recent accusation of the late prefect, the leaders of these congregations imposed a fee of 300 cash on each family, which, with the present price of the dollar, would amount to about two thousand dollars; and the Hsien, with unselfish simplicity, naïvely asks, 'And are my poor people willing to be so tamely fleeced?' If they submit not to this imposition, they are marked men, and their families are to be deprived of their usual share in the trade privileges, and 'their doors are to be defiled with dung.' Then they are made to bow, to the surprise, to what extent penalizes they are exposing themselves and their families themselves seem to have been unaware of the consequences of the crime of demanding money from the multitude with the express purpose of fostering strife and inciting litigation, and gathering in large numbers in order to enforce and carry their case. The proclamation says:—"The people of the two districts of Shan-yin and Kwei-ki have hitherto been considered honest, loyal and liberal, but of late the change has taken place, and the people are now engaged in the vile and vulgar practice of kneeling in companies with burning incense, and especially the assembling of mobs to clamour for a hearing, if not attended to at once by the presiding authorities, and thus to illegally enforce a favourable decision, whether right or wrong, in the case pending. Such seditious attitudes too plainly show that your old reputation for loyalty and honesty is fast passing away, and we take it for granted that you are not aware of the heinousness of the crime you are committing! The Prefect has urgently enjoined upon us two magistrates of Shan-yin and Kwei-ki districts, to investigate this offence with the strictest impartiality, and to make plain to all the amount of guilt and penalties attaching to both leaders and accomplices, who are involved in collecting money from the people to incite litigation; and taking upon themselves to assemble mobs. The law is that if the change has taken place, the people are to come together after this manner with evil intent, although there be no clamouring, no fighting or wrangling, no cries of a mob in the yamen, yet the crime is a capital one, and the leader can be summarily beheaded. The accomplices, if he has hindered or obstructed the officials of the yamen in the execution of their duty, or excited others to do the same, shall also be beheaded and his head exposed in public place. All others unitedly persisting in the same crime of assembling mobs, and obstructing by violence the authorities in the execution of their duty, shall also be beheaded; the rest, whose case may have some mitigation in guilt, shall be tried and strangled! How majestic and rigorously severe is the law of our land! Why should you, who are all supposed to be respectable members of the community, treat it lightly and expose yourselves to the extreme penalty of the country's laws? Consider your position, and the danger to which you are under to lose the right of the land. Put aside this dangerous desire for litigation, lay yourselves out as factors for the good of the whole community. No more assemble in mobs, with the vulgar practice of kneeling with burning incense before your magistrates. In conclusion, do not deceive yourselves. This proclamation is not waste paper; the law will, under such stringent orders from our supreme judges, be allowed to take its course without fail or favour. We feel reluctant to close this warning without reminding you very plainly that there will be no excuses or acquitties accepted for the leaders of such mobs. Do not say that the urgency for action in the case is already past; rather fear and obey, a special proclamation." It seems a thousand pities that these two chief branches of the tin-foil trade do not listen to the admirable advice of the magistrates, and bring this law into an end, a few mutual concessions of almost a trivial nature would stop

bring about a satisfactory settlement of this case.

The magistrates have proposed these concessions, and laid down the conditions on which they are mutually to be made, but neither side will "chink the fence" or fill up the gaps by which the offenders creep through, and we are forcibly reminded of that "unsettled lawsuit" of which, perhaps you have heard:—Two neighbours, who were brothers by marriage, had a difficulty respecting their partition fence. Although they had mutually erected a substantial fence, on the line separating the sheep pasture of one from the grain field of the other, yet the fence would creep through the crevices and lambs would destroy the grain. Each asserted it to be the duty of the other to "chink the fence." After the usual preliminaries of demands, refusals, threats, and mutual recriminations, they resolved to try the "glorious uncertainty of the law." They were, however, persuaded by their friends to the more amicable mode of submitting the defence and final decision to a very worthy and intelligent neighbour, who was forthwith conducted to the scene of trouble, and in full view of the premises: each party in turn in a speech of some length, asserted his rights, and set forth the law and the facts; at the conclusion of which the arbitrator very gravely remarked:—"Gentlemen, the case involves questions of great nicety and importance, not only to the parties immediately interested, but to the community at large; and it is my desire to take suitable time for deliberation, and also for advisement with those who are learned in the law, and most expert in the customs of good neighbours; in the meantime, however, I will just clap a billet or two of wood into the sheep holes and effectually close every gap." The parties silently retired, each heartily ashamed of his own folly and obstinacy. The umpire has never been called upon to pronounce final judgment in the case; so the law case remains unsettled to this day. Now if our magistrates only knew how to "clap a billet or two of wood" into the holes through which the offenders creep, we should then hear no more of this troublesome yet vital very trying case.—Mercury.

SCOTT'S Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites is especially adapted to all conditions where the tissues are wasting away from inability to digest and assimilate ordinary food. The combined virtues of the Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites produce a marked effect in such cases. They restore the wasted tissues, create an appetite, make new blood, heal the inflammation of the throat and lungs, and increase the vitality of the system. In fact they form the best combined food and medicine that can be given to the invalid. Any Chemist can supply it. A. S. Watson & Co. (Limited), agents in Hongkong and China.—(Advt.)

Advertisements.

ST. JOHN LODGE

OF HONGKONG.

No. 618, S.C.

A REGULAR MEETING of the above LODGE will be held in the FREEMASONS' HALL, Zealand Street, THIS EVENING, the 11th instant, at 8.30 p.m. precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited.

Hongkong, 11th November, 1893. [1212]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND TAMSUI.

THE Company's Steamship.

"FORMOSA."

Captain Hall, will be despatched for the above Ports on TUESDAY, the 14th instant, at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAFFRAK & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, 11th November, 1893. [1215]

SOCIÉTÉ FRANÇAISE DES CHABRONNAGES DU TONKIN.

AN EXTRAORDINARY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above-named Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company in VICTORIA BUILDINGS, on SATURDAY, the 2nd December, at NOON, to vote on the following order of the day:—

(1) Authorization to the Board of Directors to issue debentures, and, if found advisable.

(2) To issue fresh Stock.

(3) To hypothecate the property of the Company.

(4) To modify the Articles of Association.

In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, any Shareholder who desires to attend the Meeting must, fifteen days before the date aforesaid, deposit at least Twenty Shares at the Company's Office, when he will receive in exchange a Card of Admission.

By Order of the Board of Directors, R. B. JOYCE, Secretary.

Hongkong, 11th November, 1893. [1231]

PRIVATE BOARD AND RESIDENCE

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

MONTHLY BOARD AND RESIDENCE...\$30

Apply to Mrs. MATHER, No. 2 & 3, Pedder's Hill.

Hongkong, 11th November, 1893. [1230]

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER CORPS.

CORPS ORDERS BY THE ACTING COMMANDANT.

FOR WEEK ENDING 18TH NOVEMBER.

No. 29—Drill will be carried on as under. FIELD BATTALY—MONDAY, 5.15 P.M.—Squad and Company, for RECRUITS. WEDNESDAY, 9 P.M.—Field Movement of 700 guns for ALL. FRIDAY, 9 P.M.—Squad and Company for RECRUITS and 40 P.M. for RECRUITS. SUNDAY, 10 P.M.—Squad and Company (Free Ammunition) at Kowloon; Muster at Pedder's Hill, at 10.30 P.M. Uniform—White, with Helmet, Belt, and Pouch. Officer and N.C.O. dress for the day. Mess—Mess. A. CHAPMAN and Mess. Sergeant-Major DUNN.

No. 30—MACHINE GUN COMPANY—MONDAY, 7 to 8 A.M. and 6.15 to 7.15 P.M. WEDNESDAY, 6.15 to 7.15 P.M. THURSDAY, 7 to 8 A.M. FRIDAY, 7 to 8 A.M. and 6.15 to 7.15 P.M. SATURDAY—MAXIM GUN PRACTICE (Rif) leave Pedder's Hill at 2.30 P.M. No. 31—GENERAL—Members who have received orders for uniform are requested to have their measures taken as soon as possible.

F. FERRARD, Acting Commandant, H.K.V.C.

Hongkong, 11th November, 1893. [1232]

To-day's Advertisements.

DAWSON'S PERFECTION OLD SCOTCH WHISKY.

ALLISTON & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS,
Hongkong and the Far East,
68, Queen's Road Central.
[1229]

Hongkong, 11th November, 1893.

Intimations

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

CARPETS AND RUGS.

WILTON, BRUSSELS, TAPESTRY, BALMORAL AND VELVET PILE. MADRAS AND KENSINGTON SQUARES. AXMINSTER AND PARQUET RUGS.

CURTAINS.

SILK BROCADES, TAPESTRY AND CHENILLE.

EDGER-DOWN QUILTS AND CUSHIONS.

BLANKETS.

LANE CRAWFORD & CO.

Hongkong, 28th October, 1893. [1157]

W. POWELL & CO.,

EX S.S. "GLENGARRY."

LARGE SHIPMENTS OF NEW GOODS.

FENDERS.

FIRE IRONS AND BRASSES.

COAL BOXES, &c., &c.

W. POWELL & CO.

Hongkong 11th November, 1893. [16]

Notice to Consumers

THE PREPARATIONS OF

L. LEGRAND ORIZA-PERFUMERY

11, Place de la Madeleine, PARIS

Formerly 207, Rue Saint-Honore

Subst: ORIZA-OIL, ESS. ORIZA, ORIZA-LACTE, CREME-ORIZA, ORIZA-VELOUTE, ORIZA-TONICA, ORIZALINE, ORIZA-SOAP

HAVE BEEN SUCCESSFUL IN OBTAINING THE PATRONAGE OF THE PUBLIC BECAUSE:

1. Their manufacture is supervised with the greatest care;

2. Their qualities are unalterable and their perfumes sweet.

As, in order to profit by their great reputation, the Oriza preparations have been counterfeited.

we warn Consumers not to let themselves be deceived.

The genuine preparations are sold by all respectable Perfumers and Druggists.

Illustrated Catalogue sent

The Share Market.

Latest Quotations.
 Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—100 per cent, prem., sales and sellers.
 The National Bank of China, Ltd.—on \$8.10, paid up, 40 per cent, div., sellers.
 The National Bank of China, Ltd.—Founders shares, \$100 per share, sellers.
 The Bank of China, Japan & the Straits, Ltd.—nominal.
 The Bank of China, Japan & the Straits, Ltd.—Founders' shares, nominal.
 Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 C—2 per cent, prem., buyers.
 Chinese Imperial Loan of 1886 E—14 per cent, prem., buyers.
 Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$86 per share, sales and buyers.
 China Traders' Insurance Company—\$52 per share, sales and buyers.
 North China Insurance—Tls. 115 per share, buyers.
 Canton Insurance Company, Limited—\$120 per share, sales and buyers.
 Yangtze Insurance Association—\$60, sellers.
 On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 15 per share.
 Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$195 per share, sales and buyers.
 China Fire Insurance Company—\$79 per share, sales and buyers.
 Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.—\$261 per share, sales and buyers.
 China and Manila Steam Ship Company—\$331 per share, sales and buyers.
 Indo-Chinese Steam Navigation Company, Limited—61 per cent, div., sales and buyers.
 Douglas Steamship Company—\$37, sellers.
 The Steam Launch Co., Limited—\$30 per share, buyers.
 Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—72 per cent, prem., sales and buyers.
 Geo. Fenwick & Co., Limited—\$15 per share, sales and buyers.
 Hongkong Hotel Company—\$11 per share, sales and buyers.
 Hongkong Hotel Co.'s Six per cent, Debentures—\$501.
 The Austin Arms Hotel and Building Company, Limited—\$4 per share, sellers.
 The Shamrock Hotel Co., Limited—\$4 per share, sellers.
 Panjion Mining Co.—\$5.80 per share, sales and sellers.
 The Raub Gold Mining Co., Limited—\$4 per share, sales and sellers.
 The Balmoral Gold Mining Co., Limited—92 cents per share, buyers.
 Société Française des Charbonnages du Tonkin—\$70 per share, sales and buyers.
 The Japan Mining and Trading Co., Limited—\$1 sales and sellers.
 New Inland Mining Co., Limited—nominal.
 London and Pacific Petroleum Co., Ltd.—\$5.50 per share, sales and sellers.
 China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$150 per share, sales and sellers.
 Luen Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$251 sales and sellers.
 A. S. Watson & Co., Limited—\$101 sales and sellers.
 Dakin, Crickbank & Co., Limited—\$11 per share, sales and sellers.
 Hongkong Dairy Farm Co., Limited—\$44 per share, sales and sellers.
 The Kowloon Land Investment Co., Limited—\$71 per share, sales and sellers.
 The Hongkong Land Investment Co., Limited—\$55 per share, sales and sellers.
 The West Point Buildings Co., Limited—\$20 per share, sales and sellers.
 H. C. Brown & Co., Limited—\$8 per share, sales and buyers.
 Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company—\$43 per share, sales and buyers.
 Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Limited—\$85 per share, sales and buyers.
 Hongkong Gas Company—\$110 per share, buyers.
 Hongkong Ice Company—\$67 per share, buyers.
 Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—\$65 per share, sales and buyers.
 The Hongkong Brick and Cement Co., Limited—\$3 per share, sales and buyers.
 The Green Island Cement Co., Ltd.—\$41, sellers.
 The Hongkong Electric Light Co., Limited—\$1 per share, sales and buyers.
 The Hongkong Steam Laundry Co., Limited—\$25 per share, nominal.
 The Hongkong High-Level Tramway Co., Limited—\$65 per share, buyers.

EXCHANGE.

On London—Bank, T. 1/2
 Bank Bills, on demand 1/2
 Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight 1/2
 Credits at 4 months' sight 1/2
 Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight 1/2
 On Paris—Bank Bills, on demand 1/2
 Credits, at 4 months' sight 1/2
 On India—T. 1/2
 On Demand 1/2
 On Shanghai—Bank, T. 1/2
 Private, in days' sight 1/2

VISITORS AT THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

Mr. E. N. Ashworth.
 Mr. C. F. Blomere.
 Mr. G. B. Blair.
 Mr. F. S. Blake.
 Mr. E. W. Barr.
 Captain Coyle.
 Mr. Douglas Dick.
 Mr. A. Dohs.
 Mr. G. M. Gray.
 Capt. W. H. Jackson.
 Miss Jarrett.
 Miss M. A. Johnson.
 Miss C. A. Johnson.
 Mr. J. Kirkwood.
 Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Lord.
 Mr. R. Lyall.
 Mr. J. McWilliams.
 Mr. T. Mitchell.

VISITORS AND RESIDENTS AT THE PEAK HOTEL.

Mr. F. East.
 Madame Gies.
 Capt. and Mrs. Hunt.
 Madame Koch.
 Mr. Y. Kofel.
 Mr. W. H. R. Loxley.
 Mr. MacLean.
 Mr. W. Moncur.
 Mr. A. Murray.
 Mr. V. P. P. P.
 Mr. F. von der Ploeden.
 Mrs. von der Ploeden.
 Mr. and Mrs. G. Senior.
 Miss M. Senior.
 Mr. T. A. Shaw, Jr.
 Mr. F. E. Shean.
 Mr. A. Slater.
 Mr. and Mrs. T. Scofield.
 Mr. S. B. Wald.
 Mr. L. K. Whitton.
 Mr. C. J. Williams.
 Mr. W. V. D. Wright.

MAILS EXPECTED.

THE FRANCH MAIL.
 The Messageries Maritimes Co.'s steamer *Salassi*, with the outward French mail, left Singapore on the 8th instant, and may be expected here on the 15th.

THE AMERICAN MAIL.
 The P. & O. S. Co.'s steamer *City of Rio de Janeiro*, with mails, &c., from San Francisco, left Yokohama on the 7th instant, and may be expected here on the 15th.

The O. & O. S. Co.'s steamer *Gaule*, with mails, &c., left San Francisco for this port via Yokohama, on the 2nd instant.
 The P. & O. S. Co.'s steamer *City of Peking*, with mails, &c., left San Francisco for this port via Yokohama, on the 9th instant.

NORTH PACIFIC MAIL.

The Northern Pacific Steamship Co.'s steamer *Tacoma* left Victoria, B.C., on the 3rd instant.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

The Heung Sing Steamboat Co.'s steamer *Protonis* left Samrang on the afternoon of the 2nd instant, and is expected here on the 11th.
 The Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s steamer *Vindobona*, from Trieste, left Singapore on the 5th instant, and may be expected here on the 11th.
 The China Shippers' Mutual S. N. Co.'s steamer *Opaok*, from Glasgow and Liverpool, left Singapore on the 6th instant, and may be expected here on the 11th.
 The Messageries Maritimes Co.'s steamer *Sydney* left Shanghai to-day at noon, and may be expected here on the 14th.
 The "Shire" Line steamer *Philistia* left Singapore on the 8th instant, and may be expected here on the 14th.
 The P. & O. S. Co.'s steamer *Japan* left Singapore on the 10th instant at 5 p.m., and may be expected here on the 16th.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.
CHARTERS TOWER. British steamer, 1,905, A. Murray, 10th Nov.—Kutchinotru 4th Nov., Coals.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.
NANSHAN. British steamer, 805, J. Blackburne, 10th Nov.—Saloon 4th Nov., Nov.—Hop Hing Hong.
CHOYANG. British steamer, 1,194, R. C. D. Bradley, 11th Nov.—Canton, 11th Nov., General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
TORONTO. German steamer, 612, Bohm, 11th Nov.—Newchwang 4th Nov., Beans and General.—Siemens & Co.
MANDARIN. British steamer, 1,170, C. W. Ralston, 11th Nov.—Bangkok 27th October, and Saigon 4th Nov., Rice.—Gibbs, Livingston & Co.
LYER-MOON. German steamer, 1,218, G. Heuer, 11th Nov.—Shanghai 8th Nov., General.—Siemens & Co.
ACTIV. Danish steamer, 355, H. Hygom, 11th Nov.—Fakhol, and Holbow 9th Nov., General.—Arnold, Karberg & Co.
LENNOX. British steamer, 1,327, W. Ward, 11th Nov.—Molli 6th Nov., Coal.—Dodwell, Carrill & Co.
MATHILDE. German steamer, 600, P. Moos, 11th Nov.—Quinhon 6th Nov., Touron 8th, and 10th, General.—Siemens & Co.

CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.
Ningbo. German steamer, for Shanghai.
Ash. Danish steamer, for Holbow, &c.
Kwanglo. Chinese steamer, for Shanghai.
China. Chinese steamer, for Saigon.
Nanyang. British steamer, for Amoy, &c.
Atina. German steamer, for Holbow, &c.
Namoa. British steamer, for Swatow, &c.
Peking. British steamer, for Singapore, &c.

DEPARTURES.
 November 10, *George Station*, American bark, for New York.
 November 10, *Michael Jussen*, German steamer, for Newchwang.
 November 11, *Chiyuen*, Chinese str., for Canton.
 November 11, *Yushun*, Chinese str., for Nagasaki and Yokohama.
 November 11, *Ocampo*, British str., for Kobe and Yokohama.
 November 11, *Nanyang*, British str., for Amoy and Singapore.
 November 11, *Yuenyang*, British str., for Amoy and Singapore.
 November 11, *Ningbo*, German steamer, for Shanghai.
 November 11, *Kwanglo*, Chinese steamer, for Shanghai.

PASSENGERS—ARRIVED.
 Per *Nanshan*, from Saigon, 56 Chinese.
 Per *Mathilde*, from Quinhon, &c.—5 Chinese.
 Per *Mandarin*, from Bangkok, &c.—5 Chinese.
 Per *Ly-moon*, from Shanghai.—Mr. and Mrs. P. Brewitt, and 60 Chinese.

REPORTS.
 The German steamer *Ly-moon* reports that she left Shanghai on the 6th instant. Had moderate to light north-east monsoon and very fine weather.
 The German steamer *Mathilde* reports that she left Quinhon on the 6th instant, Touron on the 8th, and Holbow on the 10th. Had strong strong north-east winds and rough seas.
 The British steamer *Nanshan* reports that she left Saigon on the 4th instant. Had strong monsoon and high north-east swell until within 200 miles of port; then moderate and light wind and sea.

Post Office.

A MAIL WILL CLOSE—
 For Canton.—Per *Pawan* to-morrow, the 13th instant, at 9 A.M.
 For Sandakan and Kudat.—Per *Mompon* on Monday, the 13th instant, at 2.30 P.M.
 For Swatow and Shanghai.—Per *Choyang* on Monday, the 13th instant, at 3.30 P.M.

SHIPPING IN HONGKONG

STRAMERS.
ALWING. German steamer, 400, C. Petersen, 9th Nov.—Fakhol and Holbow 7th Nov., General.—Wieser & Co.
AMIGO. German steamer, 771, T. Bendtsen, 10th July.—Saloon 12th July, Rice.—Wieser & Co.
ASK. Danish steamer, 592, Revabock, 9th Nov.—Halphong 5th Nov., and Holbow 7th, Rice.—A. R. Marty.
BANTAM. Dutch steamer, 1,457, C. J. van de Bergh, 10th July.—Bangkok 13th July, Rice.—Lauva, Wegner & Co.
CHINA. German steamer, 1,114, P. Voss, 7th Nov.—Bangkok 9th October, Rice.—Melchior & Co.
CHOWWA. British steamer, 1,055, P. Phillips, 10th Nov.—Bangkok 2nd Nov., General.—Yuen Fat Hong.
CICERO. British steamer, 1,050, A. George, 9th Nov.—Saloon 2nd November, General.—Arnold, Karberg & Co.
EMPEROR OF INDIA. British steamer, 3,003, O. P. Marshall, R.N.R., 7th Nov.—Yokohama 10th Oct., via Yokohama, and Shanghai 15th Nov., General.—Canadian Pacific Railway Co.
FRICHING. British steamer, 994, John Warren, 9th Nov.—Canton 5th November, General.—Wieser & Co.
FORMOSA. British steamer, 680, T. Hall, 10th November.—Tamsui 6th Nov., Amoy 8th, and Swatow 9th, General.—D. Laprak & Co.
HATTAN. British steamer, 1,181, F. D. Goddard, 4th Nov.—Swatow 3rd Nov., General.—D. Laprak & Co.
MANHON. British steamer, 831, B. Brindley, 6th Nov.—Bangkok 1st November, Timber, Rangoon, &c.—Butterfield & Swire.

HONGKONG—STEAMERS.

(Continued.)

NAMOA. British steamer, 805, H. C. Harris, 8th Nov.—Fuchow 7th Nov., Amoy 8th, and Swatow 7th, General.—D. Laprak & Co.
OCEANIC. British steamer, 3,500, W. M. Smith, R.N.R., 7th Nov.—San Francisco 10th Oct., Honolulu 18th, and Yokohama 2nd Nov., Mails and General.—O. & O. S. Co.
PAKLEVO. British steamer, 1,011, G. W. Long, 10th Nov.—Fuchow 8th Nov., General.—Arnold, Karberg & Co.
PERA WARD. British steamer, 1,031, W. H. Watkin, 10th Nov.—Bangkok 29th Oct., and Amoy 1st Nov., Rice and General.—Yuen Fat Hong.
PROGRESS. German steamer, 187, Jensen, 7th Nov.—Newchwang 1st Nov., Beans.—Siemens & Co.
TALKE. German steamer, 824, J. Calender, 28th Oct.—Dell 10th Oct., and Singapore 20th, General.—Meyer & Co.
STURA. Italian steamer, 1,416, A. Serrati, 2nd Nov.—Singapore 25th Oct., General.—Carlotti & Co.

SAILING VESSELS.

ADOLPH. German bark, 167, E. Westergaard, 21st Aug.—Yamaguchi 22nd April, General.—Siemens & Co.
ALFRED HAWLEY. British bark, 412, W. Llewellyn, 7th Nov.—Amoy 5th November, Beans.—Order.
RAUTO. German bark, 348, H. Eggers, 14th Oct.—Amoy 9th Oct., Sugar.—Wieser & Co.
CENTENNIAL. American ship, 1,233, R. J. Colcord, 6th Sept.—Singapore 23rd August, Timber.—Order.
F. SCOTFIELD. British ship, 1,033, W. E. Sherman, 11th Oct.—Singapore 13th Sept., Timber.—Master.
JOHN CURRIER. American ship, 1,848, R. S. Lawrence, 4th Oct.—Shanghai 23rd Sept., Ballast.—Order.
JOHN R. KELLEY. American ship, 2,155, O. E. Chapman, 1st Sept.—New York 9th May, Kerosene Oil.—Master.
MARTHA BOCKHAHM. German ship, 726, Ed. Melchior, 11th Oct.—Philadelphia 21st May, Petroleum.—Order.
NAM SHUN SHIP. Chinese 3-m. sch., 368, Lok Li Tong, 3rd August.—Saloon 24th August, Wood.—Yong Koo & Co.
STANTLEY. British bark, 560, Clark 23rd Oct.—Singapore 27th September, Timber.—Chinese.
TARAPACCA. British bark, 485, H. Kennett, 7th Nov.—Laguaiuanoe 28th Oct., Timber.—Gibbs, Livingston & Co.
TERMOPOLE. Canadian bark, 948, J. R. Winchester, 30th Oct.—Astoria (Oregon) 16th Sept., Timber.—Captain.
VELOCITY. British bark, 491, R. Martin, 14th Oct.—Honolulu 31st August, General.—Chinese.

To be Let.

TO LET.

DWELLING HOUSES:—
 "THE WILDERNESS." Calne Road, Nos. 3 and 8, CHANCERY LANE, No. 8, WYNDHAM STREET, FLOORS in Blue Buildings.
 FLOORS in Elgin Street, Peel Street and St. James Street.
 FLOORS in No. 12, COOMBE ROYAL—Magazine Gap—Furnished.
 No. 11, KNUITSFORD TERRACE, Kowloon.

OFFICES:—
 FIRST and SECOND FLOORS No. 4, Queen's Road Central, over the Bank of China, Japan and the Straits, Ltd., GROUND and FLOORS of No. 7, Praya Central, New O. B. Co.'s Premises.
 PRAYA CENTRAL, over Messrs. Douglas Laprak & Co.'s.

GODOWNS.

BLUE BUILDINGS.

Apply to THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., Ltd.

From the 6th November, 1893.

TO LET.

NOS. 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, SEYMOUR TERRACE, THIRD FLOOR in No. 6, Queen's Road, No. 16, HOLLYWOOD ROAD (Government Girls' School).
 ROOMS in College Chambers, OFFICES in Victoria Buildings, DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co., Hongkong, 9th November, 1893.

TO LET.

THE HOUSE, No. 30, ELGIN STREET. Rent moderate. For terms apply at THE MEDICAL HALL, Hongkong, 6th November, 1893.

Intimations.

THOMAS' GRILL ROOMS.

(Corner of Queen's Road and Duddell Street.)

The undersigned has always thought that such a place as this was the one thing needed to fill in between HOTEL, LIPS and the PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE—providing it be first-class in every detail. A place where one may have his GRILLED CHOP or STEAK at any hour of the Day, up to 11 P.M., or later if notice be given. He is also prepared to SUPPLY MEALS to PRIVATE PARTIES BY MENU or ORDER—the Parties sending Orders, &c., for same—and Cash. Scale on application.

Monthly Board for One Person—\$35.00
 Tithe \$15.00
 AMERICAN FROZEN OYSTERS always on hand and served in every Style.
 Breakfast \$2.75
 Dinner \$3.00
 SPECIAL TIPPING and DINNERS served in Excellent Style at short notice.

W. THOMAS, Proprietor.

Hongkong, 3rd May, 1893.

J. W. KEW & CO'S

STEAM WATER BOATS.

PURE FRESH WATER.

THE attention of SHIPPOWERS, AGENTS and CAPTAINS is called to the Superior Quality of TYTAM FILTERED WATER, offered by J. W. KEW & CO., also to the advantages Water is, now, for the time occupied by the old fashioned and obsolete hand pumps. No impeding the loading or discharging of Cargo. Quickest despatch with lowest possible rates.

J. W. KEW & CO., Ltd., Carmichael & Co., Ltd., Hongkong, 14th June, 1893.

HONGKONG TIMBER

YARD, WANCHAI.

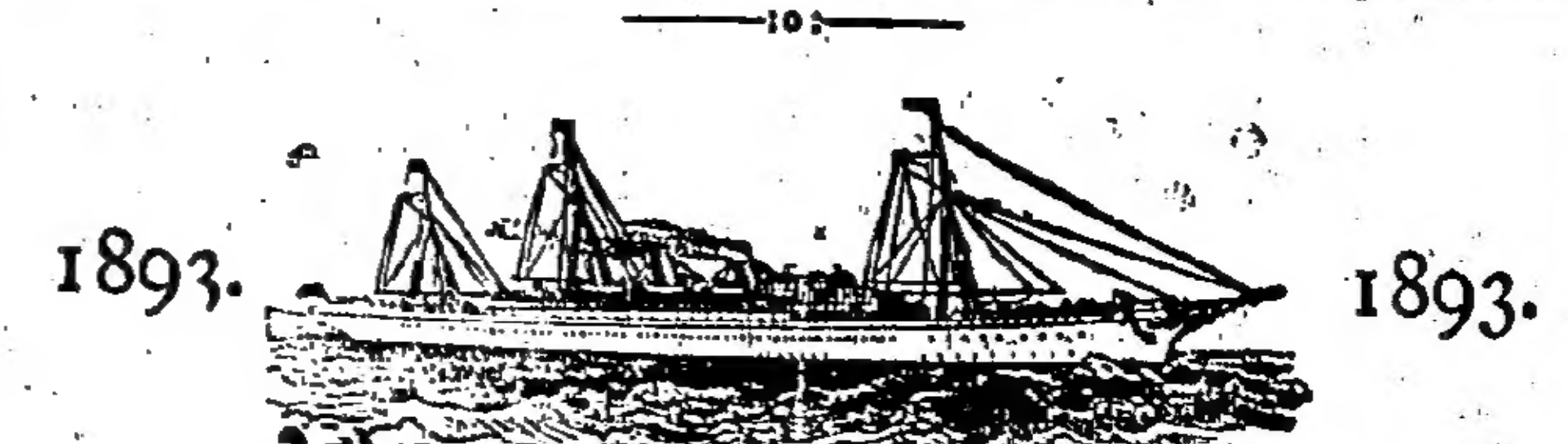
OREGON PINE SPARS and LUMBER

Always on Hand.

L. MALLORY, Hongkong, 14th June, 1893.

Mails.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE, CHINA & JAPAN.



THE FAST ROUTE BETWEEN CHINA, JAPAN AND EUROPE VIA CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

CALLING AT SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND VICTORIA, B.C.

TWIN SCREW STEAMERS, 10,000 HORSE POWER.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

EMPEROR OF INDIA 6,000 Tons WEDNESDAY, 29th November.
EMPEROR OF JAPAN 6,000 " WEDNESDAY, 27th December.
EMPEROR OF CHINA 6,000 " WEDNESDAY, 24th January.

THE STEAMERS of this Line pass through the famous INLAND SEA of JAPAN, and Call at VICTORIA, B.C., to Land and Embark Passengers. The Mountain Scenery on the Canadian Pacific Railway surpasses that of any other Trans-Continental Route. Passengers Booked to all the principal ports in Canada and the United States, and also through to Great Britain and the Continent of Europe, at Current Rates, with Passengers choice of Atlantic Line. RETURN TICKETS—Time Limit for prepaid Return Ticket is reckoned from date of issue to date of re-embarking at Vancouver. SPECIAL RATES (First-class only) are granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the service of China or Japan. The Canadian Pacific Railway is the only Trans-Continental Line extending from the Pacific to the Atlantic Seaboard, and running its own Sleeping Coaches through without change. The Dining Cars and Mountain Hotels on this Route are owned by the Company and their appointments and Cuisine are unequalled. The Steamers on the Pacific and all Day, Sleeping, and Dining Cars are comfortably heated by Steam during the Winter Season. For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to

D. E. BROWN, General Agent. Hongkong, 1st November, 1893.

OCCIDENTAL & ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND EUROPE; VIA THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND ATLANTIC AND OTHER CONNECTING STEAMERS.

VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

Oceanic (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama & Honolulu) Thursday, 15th Nov., at Daylight.
Gaule (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama & Honolulu) Thursday, 7th Dec., at 1 P.M.
Belle (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama & Honolulu) Thursday, 4th Jan., at 1 P.M.

THE Steamship

"OCEANIC"

will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO, via NAGASAKI, KOBE, INLAND SEA, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th November, at Daylight. Connection being made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai.

Steamers of this line pass through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and call at Honolulu, and passengers are allowed to break their journey at any point en route.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers, and to the principal cities of the United States or Canada. Rates, and particulars of the various Routes may be obtained upon application.

Special rates (First-class only) are granted to Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, to European Officials in service of China and Japan, and to Government officials and their families.

Passengers who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or vice versa) within one year, will be allowed a discount of 10 per cent. This allowance does not apply to through fares for China and Japan to Europe.

All PASSENGER PACKAGES should be marked to address in full; and same will be received at the Company's Office until FIVE P.M. the day previous to sailing.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Points beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Office, addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 73, Queen's Road Central.

J. S. VAN BUREN, Agent. Hongkong, 2nd November, 1893.

SIEN TING, SURGEON DENTIST.

No. 10, DAVULGAR STREET. TERMS VERY MODERATE. Consultation free.

Hongkong, 27th September, 1893.

DENTISTRY.

FIRST CLASS WORKMANSHIP AND MODERATE FEES.

M. WONG TAI-FONG, Surgeon Dentist, (formerly styled Apprentice, and lately assistant to Dr. ROBERTS), HAS REMOVED

THE BANK BUILDINGS, QUEEN'S ROAD, (Opposite Hongkong Hotel), CONSULTATION FREE.

Hongkong, 27th July, 1893.

NOTICE.

JEY'S SANITARY COMPOUNDS COMPANY, LIMITED.

JEY'S WOOD PRESERVER OF ANTISEPTIC PAINT.

THE undersigned have this day been appointed SOLE AGENTS for the sale of these PERFECT DISINFECTANTS, and are prepared to supply quantities to all purchasers, at Wholesale Prices. Extra Special terms for Shipping and Large Orders. Sir ROBERT RAWLINSON, C.B., C.E., Chief Sanitary Engineer, Local Government Board, London, says "It is the best Disinfectant in use."

W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co., Bank Buildings, Hongkong, 19th June, 1893.

Mails.

NORTHERN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP AND RAILROAD COMPANIES.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

Tacoma Tuesday December 12th.
Mogul Tuesday January 2nd.
Victoria Tuesday January 23rd.
Tacoma Tuesday February 27th.
Mogul Tuesday March 20th.

THE Steamship

"TACOMA"

Captain J. Hill, sailing at Noon, on TUESDAY, the 12th December, will proceed to VICTORIA, B.C., and TACOMA, via SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Japan, Pacific Coast Ports, and to Canadian and United States Ports.

Consular Invoices of Goods for United States Ports should be in quadruplicate; and one copy must be sent forward by the steamer to the care of the Freight Agent, Northern Pacific Railroad, Tacoma, Wash.

Parcels must be sent to our Office with address marked in full by 5 P.M. on the day previous to sailing.

For further information as to Passage or Freight, apply to

DODWELL, CARILL & Co., Agents. Hongkong, 9th November, 1893.

Intimations.

LEVY HERMANOS.

JEWELLERY, DIAMONDS, WATCH, CHRONOMETER & CLOCKMAKERS.

Sole Agents for PATHE FRERES & Co., Geneva. A great variety in Fancy Goods and Optical Instruments.

10, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, Opposite the Telegraph Office.

G. FALCONER & CO.

WATCH AND CHRONOMETER MANUFACTURERS AND JEWELLERS.

NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS, CHARTS and BOOKS.

No. 48, Queen's Road Central. 1893.

CHS. J. GAUPP & CO.

CHRONOMETER, WATCH, and CLOCKMAKERS, JEWELLERS, SILVERSMITHS, and OPTICIANS.

NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS. Sole Agents for Louis Audemars' Watches, awarded the highest Prize at every Exhibition, and for Veiglander and Sohn's CELEBRATED OPERA GLASSES, MARINE GLASSES and SPYGLASSES. No. 48, Queen's Road Central. 1893.